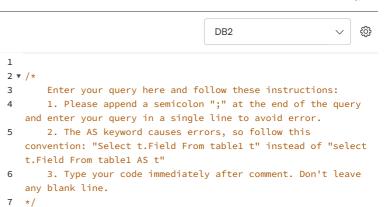
Query all columns (attributes) for every row in the CITY table.

The **CITY** table is described as follows:

CITY

Field	Туре
ID	NUMBER
NAME	VARCHAR2(17)
COUNTRYCODE	VARCHAR2(3)
DISTRICT	VARCHAR2(20)
POPULATION	NUMBER



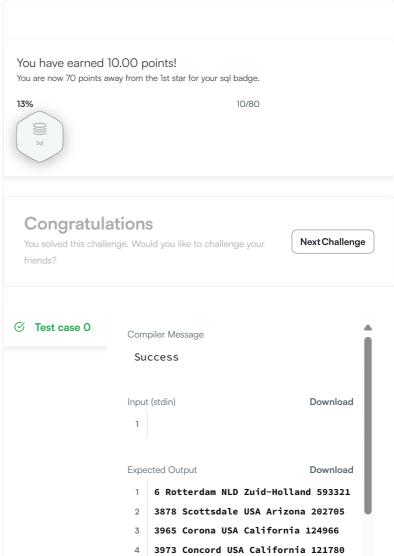
8 SELECT * FROM CITY;

Line: 1 Col: 1

① Upload Code as File

Run Code

Submit Code



3977 Cedar Rapids USA Iowa 120758 3982 Coral Springs USA Florida

£

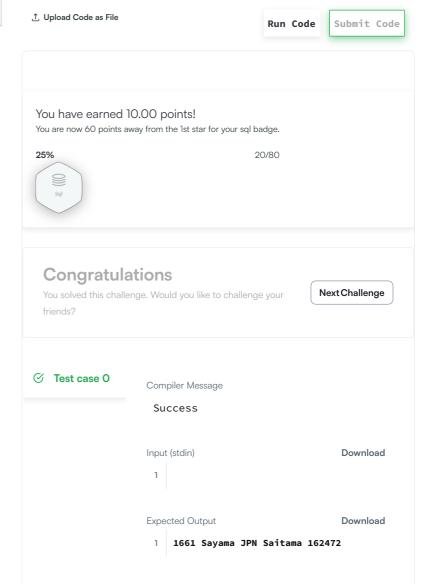
Query all columns for a city in $\pmb{\mathsf{CITY}}$ with the ID 1661.

The CITY table is described as follows:

CITY

Field	Туре
ID	NUMBER
NAME	VARCHAR2(17)
COUNTRYCODE	VARCHAR2(3)
DISTRICT	VARCHAR2(20)
POPULATION	NUMBER

DB2



Write a query that prints a list of employee names (i.e.: the name attribute) from the **Employee** table in alphabetical order.

Input Format

The **Employee** table containing employee data for a company is described as follows:

Column	Туре
employee_id	Integer
name	String
months	Integer
salary	Integer

where employee_id is an employee's ID number, name is their name, months is the total number of months they've been working for the company, and salary is their monthly salary.

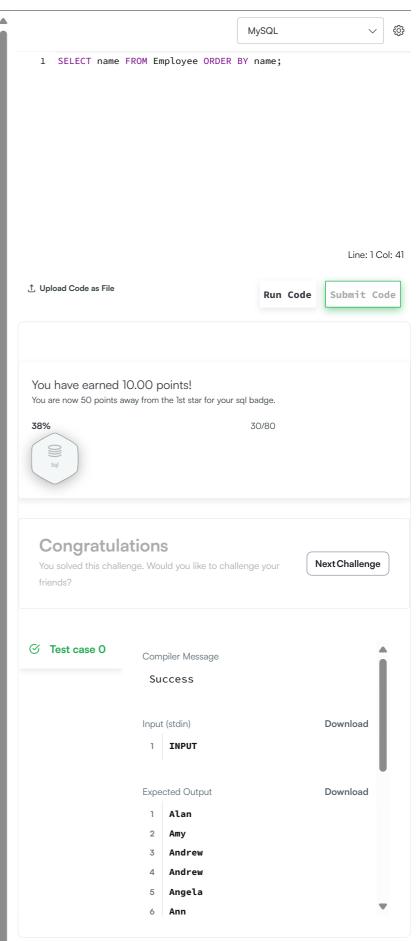
Sample Input

employee_id	name	months	salary
12228	Rose	15	1968
33645	Angela	1	3443
45692	Frank	17	1608
56118	Patrick	7	1345
59725	Lisa	11	2330
74197	Kimberly	16	4372
78454	Bonnie	8	1771
83565	Michael	6	2017
98607	Todd	5	3396
99989	Joe	9	3573

Sample Output

Angela Bonnie Frank Joe Kimberly Lisa Michael Patrick Rose

Todd

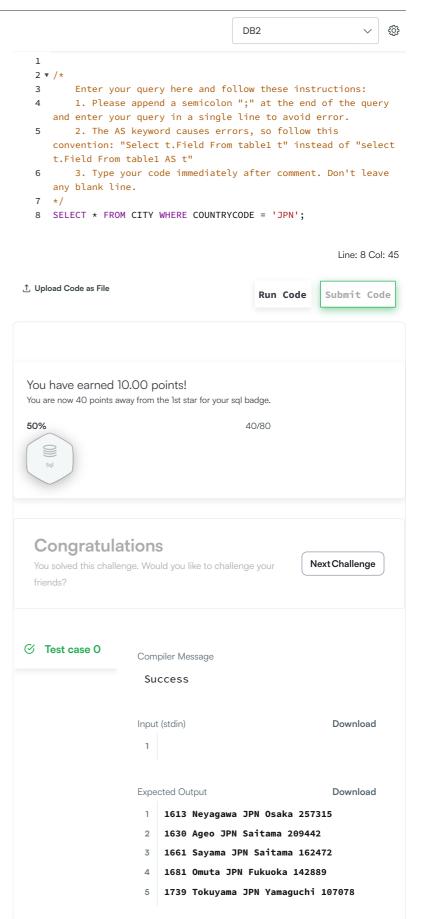


The CITY table is described as follows:

CITY

Query all attributes of every Japanese city in the CITY table. The

Field	Туре
ID	NUMBER
NAME	VARCHAR2(17)
COUNTRYCODE	VARCHAR2(3)
DISTRICT	VARCHAR2(20)
POPULATION	NUMBER



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STATION

Field	Туре
ID	NUMBER
CITY	VARCHAR2(21)
STATE	VARCHAR2(2)
LAT_N	NUMBER
LONG_W	NUMBER

where LAT_N is the northern latitude and LONG_W is the western longitude.

DB2

1 2 ▼ /*

3

Enter your query here and follow these instructions:

1. Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query and enter your query in a single line to avoid error.

2. The AS keyword causes errors, so follow this convention: "Select t.Field From table1 t" instead of "select t.Field From table1 AS t"

3. Type your code immediately after comment. Don't leave any blank line.

SELECT CITY, STATE FROM STATION;

Line: 8 Col: 33

Run Code Submit Code

55/80

You have earned 15.00 points! You are now 25 points away from the 1st star for your sql badge.

69%

Congratulations

You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your

Next Challenge

Download

Compiler Message Success Download Input (stdin) INPUT

> Acme LA Addison MI

Expected Output

Agency MO

Aguanga CA Alanson MI

Alba MI

Query a list of **CITY** names from **STATION** for cities that have an even **ID** number. Print the results in any order, but exclude duplicates from the answer.

The **STATION** table is described as follows:

STATION

Field	Туре
ID	NUMBER
CITY	VARCHAR2(21)
STATE	VARCHAR2(2)
LAT_N	NUMBER
LONG_W	NUMBER

where **LAT_N** is the northern latitude and **LONG_W** is the western longitude.

DB2 £ 1 2 ▼ /* 3 Enter your query here and follow these instructions: 1. Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query and enter your query in a single line to avoid error. 2. The AS keyword causes errors, so follow this convention: "Select t.Field From table1 t" instead of "select t.Field From table1 AS t" 3. Type your code immediately after comment. Don't leave any blank line. 8 SELECT DISTINCT CITY FROM STATION WHERE MOD(ID, 2) = 0; Line: 8 Col: 56 1 Upload Code as File Run Code Submit Code You have earned 10.00 points! You are now 15 points away from the 1st star for your sql badge. 81% 65/80 Congratulations Next Challenge You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your Compiler Message Success Download Input (stdin) INPUT **Expected Output** Download Aguanga Alba Albany Andersonville

Archie

Download

Download

Find the difference between the total number of **CITY** entries in the table and the number of distinct **CITY** entries in the table.

The **STATION** table is described as follows:

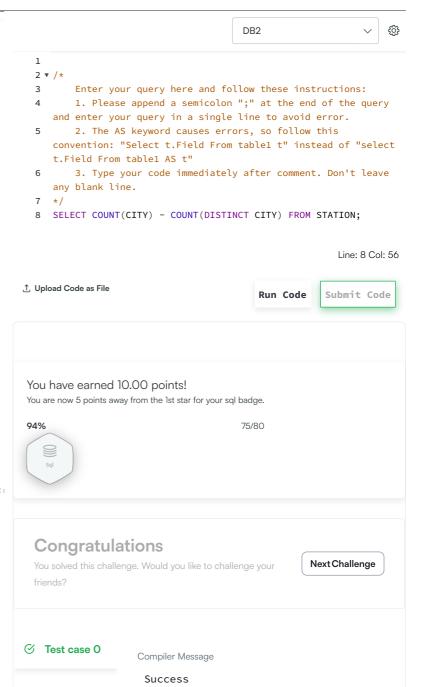
STATION

Field	Туре
ID	NUMBER
CITY	VARCHAR2(21)
STATE	VARCHAR2(2)
LAT_N	NUMBER
LONG_W	NUMBER

where **LAT_N** is the northern latitude and **LONG_W** is the western longitude.

For example, if there are three records in the table with **CITY** values 'New York', 'New York', 'Bengalaru', there are 2 different city names: 'New York' and 'Bengalaru'. The query returns **1**, because

total number of records - number of unique city names = 3 - 2



Input (stdin)

INPUT

Expected Output

1 13

Download

Download

Query the two cities in **STATION** with the shortest and longest CITY names, as well as their respective lengths (i.e.: number of characters in the name). If there is more than one smallest or largest city, choose the one that comes first when ordered alphabetically.

The **STATION** table is described as follows:

STATION

Field	Туре
ID	NUMBER
CITY	VARCHAR2(21)
STATE	VARCHAR2(2)
LAT_N	NUMBER
LONG_W	NUMBER

where **LAT_N** is the northern latitude and **LONG_W** is the western longitude.

Sample Input

For example, CITY has four entries: DEF, ABC, PQRS and WXY.

Sample Output

ABC 3 PQRS 4

Explanation

When ordered alphabetically, the CITY names are listed as ABC, DEF, PQRS, and WXY, with lengths 3, 3, 4, and 3. The longest name is PQRS, but there are 3 options for shortest named city. Choose ABC, because it comes first alphabetically.

Note

You can write two separate queries to get the desired output. It need not be a single query.

DB2 £ 1 2 ▼ /* 3 Enter your query here and follow these instructions: 1. Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query and enter your query in a single line to avoid error. 2. The AS keyword causes errors, so follow this convention: "Select t.Field From table1 t" instead of "select t.Field From table1 AS t" 3. Type your code immediately after comment. Don't leave 6 any blank line. 7 SELECT CITY, LENGTH(CITY) FROM STATION ORDER BY LENGTH(CITY),CITY LIMIT 1; 9 SELECT CITY, LENGTH(CITY) FROM STATION ORDER BY LENGTH(CITY) DESC, CITY ASC LIMIT 1; Line: 9 Col: 75 Submit Code Run Code You have earned 30.00 points! You are now 70 points away from the 2nd star for your sql badge. 26% 105/175 Congratulations Next Challenge You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your

Compiler Message

INPUT

Expected Output

Marine On Saint Croix 21

Success

Input (stdin)

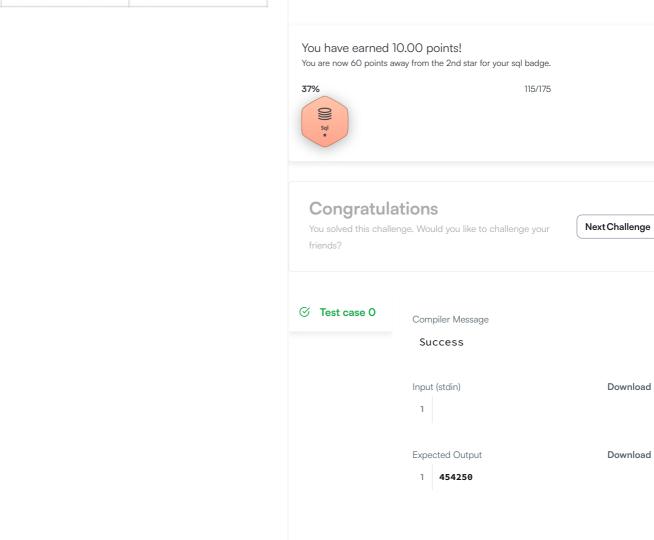
Input Format

The CITY table is described as follows:

CITY

Field	Туре
ID	NUMBER
NAME	VARCHAR2(17)
COUNTRYCODE	VARCHAR2(3)
DISTRICT	VARCHAR2(20)
POPULATION	NUMBER

DB2 £ 1 2 ▼ /* 3 Enter your query here and follow these instructions: 1. Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query and enter your query in a single line to avoid error. 2. The AS keyword causes errors, so follow this convention: "Select t.Field From table1 t" instead of "select t.Field From table1 AS t" 3. Type your code immediately after comment. Don't leave 6 any blank line. 7 */ 8 SELECT ROUND(AVG(POPULATION),0) FROM CITY; Line: 8 Col: 17 Run Code Submit Code You have earned 10.00 points! You are now 60 points away from the 2nd star for your sql badge. 37% 115/175



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Submissions

Given the CITY and COUNTRY tables, query the names of all the continents (COUNTRY.Continent) and their respective average city populations (CITY.Population) rounded down to the nearest integer.

Note: CITY.CountryCode and COUNTRY.Code are matching key columns.

Input Format

The CITY and COUNTRY tables are described as follows:

CITY

Field	Туре
ID	NUMBER
NAME	VARCHAR2(17)
COUNTRYCODE	VARCHAR2(3)
DISTRICT	VARCHAR2(20)
POPULATION	NUMBER

COUNTRY

Field	Туре
CODE	VARCHAR2(3)
NAME	VARCHAR2(44)
CONTINENT	VARCHAR2(13)
REGION	VARCHAR2(25)
SURFACEAREA	NUMBER
INDEPYEAR	VARCHAR2(5)
POPULATION	NUMBER
LIFEEXPECTANCY	VARCHAR2(4)
GNP	NUMBER
GNPOLD	VARCHAR2(9)
LOCALNAME	VARCHAR2(44)
GOVERNMENTFORM	VARCHAR2(44)
HEADOFSTATE	VARCHAR2(32)
CAPITAL	VARCHAR2(4)
CODE2	VARCHAR2(2)

1 SELECT COUNTRY.Continent, FLOOR(AVG(CITY.Population)) FROM COUNTRY INNER JOIN CITY ON COUNTRY.Code = CITY.CountryCode GROUP BY COUNTRY.Continent;

MySQL

